



## HYDROXYLS AND HYDROPEROXY GENERATED

D. ALSO, IN SOME INSTANCES A SPECIFIC CATALYST IS INTRODUCED INTO THE SYSTEM TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF HYDROXYLS AND HYDROPEROXY.

### 2. DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

A. ULTRA VIOLET ACTIVATED OXYGEN HAS BEEN USED SINCE 1985 TO REDUCE BACTERIA FROM THE EXTERIOR SURFACE AREA OF VEGETABLES (ie. TOMATO, PEPPER, ETC.)

B. ULTRA VIOLET ACTIVATED OXYGEN HAS BEEN USED SINCE 1988 TO REMOVE BACTERIA FROM JUICES (ORANGE, CRANBERRY, APPLE CIDER). THIS WAS DONE ON SMALL SCALE LABORATORY TESTING

C. STARTING IN 1990, TESTING USING ULTRA VIOLET ACTIVATED OXYGEN WAS CONCENTRATED ON APPLE CIDER AND ORANGE JUICE EXCLUSIVELY. IN OUR LAB.

D. ULTRA VIOLET ACTIVATED OXYGEN IS DEFINED AS:

ASSUMING AMBIENT AIR HAS 21% OXYGEN CONTENT, FOLLOWING IS THE TYPES OF GASSES CREATED BY THE ULTRA VIOLET LAMP (185 NANOMETER) FROM THE 21% OXYGEN:

HYDROXY RADICAL	2 %
ATOMIC OXYGEN	0.5%
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	6%

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HYDROPEROXY RADICAL	2 %
HIGHER PEROXIDES	7%
OZONE	2%
UNKNOWN	1.5%

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS— NOTAPPLICABLE

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH—NOT APPLICABLE

REFERENCE TO MICROFICHE INDEX—NOT APPLICABLE

### S U M M A R Y

1. BASED ON THE TECHNICAL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM ACTIVITIES STATED IN

"FIELD OF INVENTION" AND "DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART" AND ON TESTING SINCE

1985 A SPECIFIC PROTOCOL HAS BEEN FORMULATED TO EFFICIENTLY AND AT A LOW

COST REDUCE THE BACTERIA FROM JUICE USING ULTRA VIOLET GENERATED

ACTIVATED OXYGEN

2. AT PRESENT, PASTEURIZATION (HIGH HEAT) IS THE ONLY F.D.A APPROVED METHOD

TO OBTAIN A 5 LOG REDUCTION. UNFORTUNATELY, THE HIGH HEAT DESTROYS ALL THE

ENZYMES (AT ANY TEMPERATURE OVER 125 DEGREES F.). ALSO, PASTEURIZATION IS AT

LEAST FIVE (5) TIMES MORE EXPENSIVE THAN ULTRA VIOLET ACTIVATED OXYGEN  
SYSTEMS.

3. THIS ULTRA VIOLET ACTIVATED OXYGEN PROCESS WILL REMEDY THE PROBLEM OF

ENZYME LOSS (THERE IS LITTLE OR NO EFFECT ON ENZYMES USING THE ULTRA VIOLET

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) converge to the solutions of the system (2) in the sense of the weak convergence in the space  $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ .

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